



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
17.06.1998 Bulletin 1998/25

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: **A23F 3/20**

(21) Application number: **97121696.5**

(22) Date of filing: **09.12.1997**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
NL PT SE**
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: **12.12.1996 JP 331978/96**

(71) Applicant: **Ito En, Ltd.**
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo (JP)

(72) Inventors:
• **Takahara, Takanobu**
Sagara-cho, Haibara-gun, Shizuoka-Ken (JP)
• **Kinugasa, Hitoshi**
Sagara-cho, Haibara-gun, Shizuoka-Ken (JP)
• **Niino, Hitoshi**
Sagara-cho, Haibara-gun, Shizuoka-Ken (JP)

- **Sagesaka, Yuko**
Sagara-cho, Haibara-gun, Shizuoka-Ken (JP)
- **Kawasaki, Toshio**
Sagara-cho, Haibara-gun, Shizuoka-Ken (JP)
- **Matsumoto, Nobuo**
Sagara-cho, Haibara-gun, Shizuoka-Ken (JP)
- **Shimaoka, Kenji**
Sagara-cho, Haibara-gun, Shizuoka-Ken (JP)
- **Sasame, Masami**
Sagara-cho, Haibara-gun, Shizuoka-Ken (JP)
- **Yamamoto, Takashi**
Sagara-cho, Haibara-gun, Shizuoka-Ken (JP)

(74) Representative:
Liedl, Christine, Dipl.-Chem. et al
Albert-Rosshaupter-Strasse 65
81369 München (DE)

(54) **A manufacturing process of tea**

(57) In the present invention, it is necessary to ionic bond potassium ion to the cation exchange resin in advance. And tea leaves are extracted in warm or hot water, the obtained extract is treated for cation exchange with cation exchange resin bonding to potassium ion, tea beverage is made from this cation exchanged extract, and electric conductivity of the extract is controlled in this whole process. Thereby, the natural flavor of tea is kept even more certainly, the metal ions causing muddiness or precipitation which occur during storage for a long time are effectively removed, and the quality of the tea is kept preferably.

DescriptionField of the Invention:

5 The present invention relates to a manufacturing process of tea in which any muddiness or precipitate does not occur during storage for a long time, which has excellent flavor of tea and is suitable especially as a transparent container type product.

Description of the Prior Art:

10 Sometimes the muddiness and precipitate occur during storage of the produced tea beverages, particularly the green tea beverages, for a long time. The solution of this phenomenon has been an important point in manufacturing process for a transparent container type of tea beverage. It is considered that this phenomenon is due to precipitate formed by the binding of metal ions extracted from tea leaves and protein, pectin, polyphenol or the like also extracted from the leaves. Therefore, for the prevention of precipitation in the tea beverages, it has been important to remove the metal ions extracted from tea leaves.

15 As one of conventional measures against this phenomenon, a removal method of the metal ions is described in Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 154462/1975. In this method, an enzyme mixture containing tannase, cellulase, hemicellulase, xylanase, pectinase or the like is added to the tea extract for solution of a precipitate like cream, then this extract is treated with cation exchange resin for removal of metal ions such as calcium, aluminum, magnesium, manganese, iron and the like contained therein.

This method has been worth notice, in that the metal ions are effectively removed, and a large-scale equipment is not necessary. However, there has been a problem in this method that the natural flavor of tea is changed and spoilt.

25 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In view of the above-mentioned problems, the present inventors have set up the object of the present invention, which is to provide a manufacturing process of tea in which muddiness and precipitate do not occur during storage of the produced beverages for a long time, and furthermore the peculiar flavor of tea is not spoilt.

30 Potassium ion is ionic bonded to cation exchange resin beforehand. On the other hand, tea leaves are extracted in warm or hot water. And the obtained tea extract is treated for cat ion exchange by the cation exchange resin bonding to potassium ion. Tea beverages are made from the cat ion exchanged tea extract.

35 As described above, tea in which tea extract is treated for cation exchange with cat ion exchange resin bonding to potassium ion keeps its natural flavor and metal ions in the extract causing the muddiness and precipitation during storage for a long time are effectively removed therefrom, in comparison with tea in which tea extract is treated for cation exchange by use of a resin not bonding to potassium ion.

Incidentally, in the present invention, "tea" means not only tea beverage, but also concentrate or dried powder, which is made from tea extract or tea beverage.

40 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION:

The present inventors studied earnestly about the cat ion exchange treatment of tea extract and have completed this invention based on the findings that: the natural flavor of tea is kept by ion-exchange treatment with a specific pre-treated cation exchange resin; it is kept even more certainly by temperature control at the ion-exchange treatment; occurrence of muddiness and precipitate of tea during storage for a long time is prevented by pH adjustment of the tea extract to a certain range; and the natural flavor is kept even more certainly by adjustment of electric conductivity of the tea extract and tea beverage.

Hereinafter, the present invention will be specifically explained.

In the present invention, it is required that potassium ion is ionic bonded to the cation exchange resin beforehand.

50 As the cation exchange resin, it is possible to use a resin having functional groups for cation exchange such as a sulfonic acid group(-SO₃H), a phosphoric acid group(-PO(OH)₂), and a carboxyl group(-COOH). A resin having sulfonic acid group such as styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer resin is preferable, because divalent metal ions are ionic bonded preferentially to this resin in a wide range of pH. Concretely, the above suitable resins include SK series such as Diaion SK1B and the like, PK series such as Diaion PK 208 and the like (the above products are made by Mitsubishi Kagaku Co.), 50W series such as Dowex 50W-X1, Dowex HCR series, Dowex HGR series (the above products are made by Dow Chemical Co.), Amberlite No. 100 series such as IR-120B and the like, Amberlite No. 200 series such as IR-200C and the like (the above products are made by Roam and Herse Co.).

As a method for ionic bond of potassium ion and cation exchange resin, for example, contact of cation exchange

resin and potassium chloride aqueous solution having a proper concentration is given.

First, tea leaves are extracted in warm or hot water.

Then, the tea extract is ion-exchanged with the cation exchange resin bonding to potassium ion, and the ion-exchanged extract is obtained.

5 As the cation exchange treatment of tea extract, it is possible to choose between a column method of letting the extract flow through a filled column with the cation exchange resin bonding to potassium ion and a batch method in which the extract is contacted to the resin in a tank or the like. The former (column method) is preferable for continuous and effective treatment of extract.

In the cat ion exchange treatment of the tea extract, it is preferred to control temperatures of both cation exchange resin and the extract within the range from 5 to 65°C, and further preferable temperature is within the range from 5 to 10 45°C. By the above temperature control, the excellent flavor of tea is kept in the tea beverage. In addition, if the temperature exceeds 65°C, the flavor changes during the cation exchange treatment, and the natural flavor tends to be spoilt. In the case of the temperature lower than 5°C, it is possible to treat the extract for cation exchange at temperatures as low as the extract does not freeze, but the running cost is likely to increase substantially because a burden of chiller 15 becomes large.

The pH adjustment of the extract to the range from 4.75 to 7 before the cat ion exchange treatment is effective in preventing occurrence of muddiness and precipitate in tea beverage during storage for a long time, no matter how the extract is sterilized after the cation exchange treatment. And furthermore the adjustment of pH to the range from 5 to 6.5 is more effective in keeping the natural taste of tea. But in the case of the pH lower than 4.75, slight muddiness or 20 precipitate may be formed during storage for a long time by the choice of a certain sterilizing method. In the case of the pH more than 7, the amount of the constituents concerning in taste decreases remarkably, and the natural taste of tea is spoilt.

However, if the ultra-high temperature sterilizing treatment (it is also referred to as UHT sterilization or high-temperature short-time heating sterilization. It is a sterilizing treatment method in accordance with Hygienic Food No. 244 and 245, partly modified "Standard of Foods and Additives" based on the Food Sanitation Law, Articles 7 and 10) is carried 25 out after the cation exchange treatment, the pH of the warm or hot water extract of tea leaves is only to be adjusted to 7 or below before the cation exchange treatment, and thereby tea beverages in which muddiness and precipitate do not occur during storage for a long time are produced. In the case of the pH more than 7, the amount of the constituents concerning in taste decreases remarkably, and the natural taste of tea is spoilt. For the ultra-high temperature sterilizing 30 treatment, it is possible to use a plate-type heat exchanger or a tube-type heat exchanger, and both a continuous treatment and a short-time treatment are performed by use of them.

After the cation exchange treatment, the electric conductivity of the ion-exchanged extract is adjusted within a range from 0.4 to 1 mS/cm, more preferably, from 0.6 to 0.8 mS/cm, and furthermore, tea beverages obtained from the adjusted extract are also adjusted within said range of the electric conductivity. In the tea beverage having the electric 35 conductivity lower than 0.4 mS/cm, the natural flavor of tea attenuates and is spoilt. In the beverage in which the electric conductivity is higher than 1 mS/cm, a bitter and astringent taste is too strong.

The present inventors have found that the good quality of tea is kept by the control of electric conductivity in the whole manufacturing process of tea according to the present invention. For example, by controlling the raised electric conductivity of the tea extract within a range from 12.7 to 20.1 % at this cation exchange treatment as well as by adjusting 40 the electric conductivity of the ion-exchanged extract to a range from 0.4 to 1 mS/cm, the quality of tea is certainly kept.

Tea beverages produced according to the present invention are particularly preferable as beverages for transparent containers such as glass bottles, plastic bottles, and the like, because muddiness and precipitate do not occur during storage for a long time respectively, and the favorable natural flavor of tea is kept.

45 Because the used cation exchange resin is easily regenerated with potassium chloride aqueous solution without use of any organic solvent, this method shown in the present invention has an economic advantage.

Furthermore, by concentration or dry treatment of the produced tea beverage according to the present invention, it is also possible to produce the concentrated extract or powder keeping the natural flavor of tea.

The manufacturing process of tea, which is shown in the present invention is applicable not only for unfermented 50 tea such as green tea, but also for semi-fermented tea (oolong tea and the like), strongly fermented tea (black tea and the like), jasmine tea or the like.

Description of preferred embodiments:

55 Preferred manufacturing processes of tea are shown as follows.

Beforehand, potassium ion is bonded to a styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer resin having sulfonic acid group.

Tea leaves are extracted with warm or hot water, preferably with ion-exchanged water. After removal of the tea leaves from this tea extract, the pH of the tea extract is adjusted within the range from 4 to 7 by L-ascorbic acid or

sodium bicarbonate, and the temperature of the extract is adjusted within the range from 5 to 65°C. Then, the precipitates or suspended solids in the extract are removed by centrifugation, and after this stage, a check is made on whether the pH of the extract is in the range from 4.75 to 7, preferably from 5 to 6.5, and whether the temperature of the extract is in the range from 5 to 65 °C, preferably from 5 to 45°C, respectively. If they are out of the predetermined range, the temperature and pH are adjusted again.

Then, the obtained extract is treated for cation exchange by the cation exchange resin bonding to potassium ion. At this time, the resin temperature is controlled in the range from 5 to 65 °C, preferably from 5 to 45°C, so that the cation exchange treatment is performed at the predetermined temperature. If a column is used for the treatment, the temperatures of the extract at the inlet and at the outlet of the column are controlled to the above range of temperature.

The pH of the obtained tea extract treated with the cation exchange resin (hereinafter, this liquid will be referred to as "ion-exchanged extract") is adjusted to about 6 with sodium bicarbonate and the like, further the electric conductivity of the extract is adjusted to the range from 0.4 to 1 mS/cm, preferably from 0.6 to 0.8 mS/cm. Then, the ion-exchanged extract is heated up to the range from 90 to 95°C, filled to a bottle and sealed under blowing nitrogen gas. Sterilization of the bottle is carried out at 121 °C for about 7 to 11 minutes.

Incidentally, in the case of aseptic filling after the ultra-high temperature sterilizing treatment, the preferred manufacturing process is as follows. According to the same manner as the above, tea leaves are extracted, and after the adjustment of its pH and temperature fine filtration or centrifugation is carried out. Then, a check is made on whether the pH of the extract is 7 or lower than 7 and whether the temperature thereof is in the range of 5 to 65 °C, preferably from 5 to 45 °C. If they are out of the predetermined range, the temperature and pH are adjusted again. Then, the obtained extract is treated for cat ion exchange at the temperatures of the extract within the range from 5 to 65°C, preferably from 5 to 45°C. The pH of the ion-exchanged extract is adjusted to about 6 with sodium bicarbonate and the like, further the electric conductivity of the cation exchanged extract is adjusted in the range from 0.4 to 1 mS/cm, preferably from 0.6 to 0.8 mS/cm. A continuous sterilization of the extract is carried out under the condition at temperatures of from 132.5 to 134.5 °C for about 30 seconds, then, the thus obtained extract is filled into a bottle and sealed.

(Example 1)

In this example, influence of bonded ions to cat ion exchange resin on the quality of green tea beverage was investigated.

As a pretreatment of the cation exchange resin, SK1B which was a styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer resin having sulfonic acid group was filled into a column, and then various kinds of ions were bonded to resin by the flow of the solutions shown in Table 1 into the column.

On the other hand, 100g of green tea leaves were extracted with 10 liters of ion-exchanged water of 67 ~ 73°C for 4 minutes, thereafter the tea leaves were removed from the extract. The extract was adjusted to about pH 4.5 with L-ascorbic acid, and cooled to less than 20 °C. Then, after removal of precipitates and suspended solids in the cooled extract by centrifugation, the extract was ion-exchanged by the pre-treated cation exchange resins.

The obtained cation exchanged extract was adjusted to pH 6.0 with sodium bicarbonate, heated up to 95 °C, filled into a can having a capacity of 200 ml, and sealed under blowing nitrogen gas. Then, the canned extract was sterilized at 121°C for 11 minutes, and tea beverages are obtained as finished product.

A control sample was prepared by the same process as described above, in which the cation exchange treatment was excepted. And a sensory test on the liquid color, taste, and aroma in each of the above tea beverages and the control sample was executed, and the results were shown in Table 1.

[Table 1]

Pretreatment solution to the resin	Liquid color	Taste	Aroma	Overall evaluation
Control	○	⊙	⊙	○
Hydrochloric acid	⊙	X	⊙	X
Sodium chloride	⊙	X	⊙	X
Potassium chloride	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
⊙:very good ○:good X:bad				

From the results shown in Table 1, it was confirmed that there was a difference in taste between the tea beverages. The taste of the tea beverage treated with potassium chloride was very good, but the tea beverages treated with hydro-

chloric acid and sodium chloride had a strong salty taste and the natural flavor of tea in them was remarkably spoilt respectively, particularly the taste attenuated noticeably in the hydrochloric acid treatment.

(Example 2)

In this example, influence of the pH of green tea extract before cat ion exchange treatment on the quality of product was investigated.

After pre-treatment of SK1B with potassium chloride aqueous solution, the steps were carried out from extraction of green tea leaves to centrifugalization of the extract according to the same process as Example 1. The extract was adjusted to various pH levels shown in Table 2 with L-ascorbic acid and/or sodium bicarbonate. The pH-adjusted extract was ion-exchanged by letting it flow through said pre-treated cation exchange resin, and the ion-exchanged extract was filled into a can according to the method shown in Example 1 to produce canned beverages. The products packed in a transparent glass bottle were also made and stored at 37 °C.

A control sample was prepared by the same process as described above, in which the cation exchange treatment was excepted.

The percentage of raised electric conductivity of extract and the concentration of the constituents concerning in taste were measured with respect to the above canned products, and occurrence of precipitates during 4 weeks of storage (37°C) was observed with respect to the products packed in the transparent bottle. The results were shown in Table 2.

Incidentally, the electric conductivity of extract was measured by a electric conductivity meter and the percentage of raised electric conductivity was calculated as follows : $100 \times (\text{conductivity after contact to resin} - \text{conductivity before contact to resin}) / \text{conductivity before contact to resin}$.

The concentrations of constituents concerning in taste in the tea beverages were measured by a high performance liquid chromatography with respect to the followings: epigallocatechin gallate (EGCg) and epigallocatechin (EGC) concerning in an astringent taste, caffeine (CAF) concerning in the bitter taste, theanine and glutamic acid (Glu) concerning in the umami taste. And the concentrations of calcium ion (Ca^{2+}) and magnesium ion (Mg^{2+}) in the tea beverage were measured by an ion chromatography.

[Table 2]

pH	Control	4.0	4.5	4.75	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5
Raised electric conductivity (%)	—	10.3	12.2	12.7	13.3	14.3	15.9	18.9	20.1	20.6
EGCg+EGC (g/l)	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.14
CAF (g/l)	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.10
THE+Glu (g/l)	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.021
Ca^{2+} (mg/l)	4.6	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Mg^{2+} (mg/l)	7.4	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Occurance of precipitate after storage	++++	++	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taste	⊙	○	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	X
Liquid color	○	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	○	X
Overall evaluation	X	X	X	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	○	X
⊙:very good ○:good X:bad ▼:not detected — : no occurrence of precipitate or muddiness + : slight occurrence of precipitate or muddiness ++ : ↑ +++ : ↓ ++++ : a large quantity of precipitate or muddiness										

As shown in Table 2, the electric conductivity of the extract was raised by the cation exchange treatment without reference to the pH level of the extract.

In the treatment at pH 4.0 ~ 7.0 (the percentage of raised electric conductivity: 10.3 ~ 20.1%), little change was observed in the concentrations of constituents concerning in taste, such as epigallocatechin gal late + epigallocatechin, caffeine, and theanine + glutamic acid, and the taste of beverages was very good. On the other hand, in the case of pH 7.5 (the percentage of raised electric conductivity: 20.6%), a decrement of about 30% in concentration of each constituent in comparison with that of the control sample and the spoilt taste were shown.

A tendency of liquid color to be degraded was shown at pH 7 (the percentage of raised electric conductivity: 20.1%) or higher.

Both of concentrations of calcium ion and magnesium ion decreased to non-detectable level by the cation exchange treatment without reference to the pH of used extract.

During the storage (at 37 °C for 4 weeks), a great quantity of precipitate occurred in the control sample. However, little precipitate was found in the products in which the extracts were ion-exchanged, and slight precipitate occurred in the treatments of pH 4.5 (the percentage of raised electric conductivity: 12.2%) and below. It is suggested that the occurrence of precipitate in the treatment of pH 4.5 and below was not caused by the calcium ion or magnesium ion because calcium ion and magnesium ion are sufficiently removed even at pH 4.5 (the raised electric conductivity: 12.2%) or below.

(Example 3)

In this example, in the case of aseptic filling after the ultra-high temperature sterilizing treatment, influence of the pH of green tea extract before cation exchange treatment on the quality of product was investigated.

Extracts which were adjusted to various pH levels shown in Table 3 beforehand according to the same process shown in Example 2 were ion-exchanged by the cation exchange resin bonding to potassium ion. The obtained ion-exchanged extracts were adjusted to pH 6.0 with L-ascorbic acid and/or sodium bicarbonate. These pH-adjusted extracts were sterilized continuously at 133 °C for 30 seconds by a plate-type heat exchanger, respectively, and were aseptically filled in a PET bottle at a filling temperature of 85°C. The products were rapidly cooled after the filling and stored under 37 °C.

A control sample was prepared by the same process as described above, in which the cation exchange treatment was excepted. Occurrence of precipitates during 4 weeks of storage(at 37 °C) was observed with respect to each of the above tea beverages and the control, and the results were shown in Table 3.

[Table 3]

pH	Control sample	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5
Occurrence of precipitate after storage	++++	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taste	⊙	○	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
Liquid color	○	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
Overall evaluation	X	○	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
⊙:very good ○:good X:bad — : no occurrence of precipitate or muddiness + : slight occurrence of precipitate or muddiness ++ : ↑ +++ : ↓ ++++ : a large quantity of precipitate or muddiness							

As a result, no precipitate was found in any of the ion-exchanged beverages after storage. Furthermore, the taste of the beverages in almost all of treatments of various pH levels was very good, except the treatment of pH 4.0 in which a salty taste was slightly strong.

From the results of Example 2 and Example 3, it was found that the pH adjustment of tea extract to 4.75 or higher before cation exchange treatment was preferable for the prevention of precipitation in tea beverage in spite of storage thereof for a long time and without reference to the method of sterilization. Although slight preprecipitate might occur during storage for a long time in the case that pH range of extract before the cation exchange treatment is 4.75 or below, with an ultra-high temperature sterilization treatment thereafter, it is possible to produce tea beverages in said pH range, in which precipitate does not occur even if stored for a long time.

By adjusting the pH of the extract to 7 or below before the cation exchange treatment, the natural taste of tea can be kept.

(Example 4)

In this example, influence of temperature control at the cat ion exchange treatment on the quality of product was investigated.

After steps were carried out from the pre-treatment of resin to centrifugation according to the process shown in Example 2, the pH of the centrifugalized extract was adjusted to 5.8, and then its temperature was controlled to various ranges shown in Table 4. The temperature-controlled extract was ion-exchanged by the cat ion exchange resin bonding to potassium ion which was controlled to the same temperature as that of the extract. Then, the canned tea beverage products and the packed beverage products in transparent bottle were made from the above ion-exchanged extract according to the same process shown in Example 2. The beverages packed in transparent bottle were kept at 37 °C for 4 weeks, and occurrence of precipitate was observed. A sensory test on liquid color, taste, and aroma with respect to each beverage was executed. The results were shown in Table 4.

[Table 4]

Range of temperature control (°C)	Liquid color	Taste	Aroma	Precipitate	Overall evaluation
5 ~ 10	⊙	⊙	⊙	—	⊙
20 ~ 25	⊙	⊙	⊙	—	⊙
40 ~ 45	⊙	⊙	⊙	—	⊙
60 ~ 65	○	○	⊙	—	○
80 ~ 85	X	○	○	—	X
⊙:very good ○:good X:bad — : No occurrence					

From the results shown in Table 4, a good liquid color, natural taste, and natural aroma of tea were kept in the beverage treated at the temperature of 45 °C and below. The quality of tea beverage treated at the temperature from 60 to 65°C, was nearly good, but its liquid color and taste were spoilt slightly. The quality of the beverage treated at the temperature from 80 to 85 °C was degraded, particularly, the noticeable degeneration in liquid color was observed. On the other hand, no precipitate was observed in any of the temperature ranges.

(Example 5)

In this example, influence of the electric conductivity of extract after cation exchange treatment on the quality of product was investigated.

According to the same process shown in Example 2, a resin was pre-treated with potassium chloride aqueous solution. On the other hand, 250 g of tea leaves were extracted with 10 liters of the ion-exchanged water at a temperature of 67 ~ 73°C for 4 minutes, and the centrifugalized extracts was obtained by the same process as Example 1. The obtained extract was ion-exchanged by the above pre-treated resin. The pH of the ion-exchanged extract was adjusted to 6.0 with sodium bicarbonate and furthermore the electric conductivity also was adjusted to various levels. Then, beverages were made from the above extract according to the sterilizing method, the filling and cooling method shown in Example 3.

A sensory test on liquid color, taste, and aroma of each tea beverage was executed, and the results were shown in Table 5. The electric conductivity (mS/cm) was measured by a electric conductivity meter.

[Table 5]

Electric conductivity (mS/cm)	Liquid color	Taste	Aroma	Overall evaluation
0.2	X	X	X	X
0.4	○	○	○	○
0.6	◎	◎	◎	◎
0.8	◎	◎	◎	◎
1.0	◎	○	◎	○
1.2	○	X	◎	X
1.4	X	X	◎	X
◎:very good ○:good X:bad				

As a result, it was found that the electric conductivity of green tea beverage should be adjusted within a range from 0.4 to 1.0 mS/cm, preferably 0.6 to 0.8 mS/cm for keeping the suitable intensity of the flavor. In the tea beverages having a electric conductivity lower than 0.4 mS/cm, the flavor was light and was not like tea. Furthermore, in the tea beverages having a electric conductivity higher than 1.0 mS/cm, the bitter taste and the astringent taste were too strong.

(Example 6)

Influence of different methods for prevention of precipitation, which are the cation exchange treatment, the filtration with diatomaceous earth and ultra-filtration, on the quality of green tea beverage was investigated.

In the manufacturing process using the cation exchange treatment, the pH of tea extract was adjusted to 5.0 before the cation exchange treatment, other processes were carried out as same as Example 2 to produce tea beverages.

On the other hand, tea beverages were produced by carrying out the filtration with diatomaceous earth or ultra-filtration after centrifugation of the extract in the manufacturing process in addition to the steps according to the above Example 2. The used membrane in ultra-filtration had the efficiency to catch the substance having molecular weight of about 10,000.

A sensory test on liquid color, taste, and aroma of each of tea beverages was executed, and occurrence of precipitate of the beverages during storage at 37°C for 4 weeks was observed. The results were shown in Table 6.

[Table 6]

Treatment method	Liquid color	Taste	Aroma	Precipitate	Overall evaluation
Cation exchange treatment	◎	◎	◎	—	◎
Filtration with diatomaceous earth	◎	X	X	—	X
Ultra-filtration	◎	X	○	—	X
◎:very good ○:good X:bad —: No occurrence					

As a result, the flavor of tea beverage treated with the cation exchange resin was very good and was not spoilt. On the other hand, the taste of tea beverage in which the filtration with diatomaceous earth or the ultra-filtration was carried out was spoilt. The aroma was spoilt slightly by the ultra-filtration, and was spoilt remarkably by the filtration with diatomaceous earth.

Claims

1. A manufacturing process of tea characterized in that the process comprises the step of subjecting extract of tea

leaves extracted in warm or hot water to cation exchange treatment with cation exchange resin ionic bonding to potassium ion.

2. A manufacturing process of tea characterized in that the process comprises the steps of:
5 ionic bonding potassium ion to cation exchange resin; and
 subjecting extract of tea leaves extracted in warm or hot water to cation exchange treatment with said cation
 exchange resin ionic bonding to potassium ion.
- 10 3. The manufacturing process of tea according to claim 2, characterized in that said ionic bonding potassium ion to
 the cation exchange resin comprises contacting cation exchange resin with potassium chloride aqueous solution.
4. The manufacturing process of tea according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that said cation exchange treatment
 comprises filling cation exchange resin bonding to potassium ion into a column and letting said extract of tea leaves
15 flow through said column.
5. The manufacturing process of tea according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that styrene-divinylbenzene copoly-
 mer resin having a sulfonic acid group and bonding to potassium ion is used at said step of cation exchange treat-
 ment.
- 20 6. The manufacturing process of tea according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the temperature of the tea extract
 and temperature of cation exchange resin at the time of cation exchange treatment are controlled to 5 ~ 65°C,
 respectively.
- 25 7. The manufacturing process of tea according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the process further comprises the
 step of adjusting pH of the tea extract to 4.75 ~ 7 before said step of cation exchange treatment.
8. The manufacturing process of tea according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the process further comprises the
 steps of:
30 adjusting pH of the tea extract to 7 or below before said step of cation exchange treatment; and
 subjecting the extract to ultra-high temperature sterilizing treatment after the step of the cation exchange treat-
 ment.
- 35 9. The manufacturing process of tea according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the process further comprises the
 step of adjusting electric conductivity of the tea extract to 0.4 to 1 mS/cm after the step of the cation exchange treat-
 ment, so that the electric conductivity of tea beverage is adjusted within the range from 0.4 to 1 mS/cm.
- 40 10. The manufacturing process of tea according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the percentage of raised electric
 conductivity by the cation exchange treatment is controlled to 12.7 ~ 20.1%, and the conductivity of the tea extract
 after the cation exchange treatment is controlled to 0.4 ~ 1 mS/cm.



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 97 12 1696

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X	US 4 680 193 A (T. LUNDER) * column 3, line 29 - column 4, line 11; claims 1,8-11 *	1,2,4-6	A23F3/20
A	US 3 531 296 A (R. SMITHIES) * column 2, line 8 - line 24; example II *	1	
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 011, no. 043 (C-402), 7 February 1987 & JP 61 209573 A (NIPPON TERUPEN KAGAKU KK), 17 September 1986, * abstract *	1	
A	DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 9103 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class D13, AN 91-018825 XP002059204 & JP 02 291 230 A (AJINOMOTO KK) , 3 December 1990 * abstract *	1	
A	DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 9001 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class D15, AN 90-002906 XP002059205 & JP 01 284 387 A (JAOR ORGANO KK) , 15 November 1989 * abstract *	1	
P,A	WO 97 30597 A (THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO) * page 7, line 16 - page 9, line 12; claims 1-5 *	1,4,6	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 17 March 1998	Examiner Desmedt, G
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons</p> <p>& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 03/82 (PatCat)